The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 24. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897. PRICE, 3 CENTS

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A Mortgaged Boy

Everything had been going on for so long that Jamie Possett felt himself unable to bear with it any further. The chief of the boy's woes was that his father refused to discuss his troubles even with his wife, who, for that matter, was as silent and forlorn as the farmer himself. It hurt the boy in a tender spot to see Mr. Possett walking about, unshaven, slouching and thin, a quite different creature to the smart and able man who had stepped upon these new lands triumphantly, coming to conquer. It began clearly to dawn upon Jim that no triumph had come to Possett, that the farmer was conquered by the land. That came to him very clearly upon the day when Possett met Jerebaum Matthews by the wire fence, and that neighbor agriculturist, a well-to-do man, with every one of his ten fingers in a different pie, asked Jim's father how he was coming on.

Possett looked at his richer neighbor in a way which scared the boy, looking wildly, almost insanely at him.

"Coming on!" he shouted. "Do I look as though I was coming on? I'm going off, man, going off like a house on fire to blazing, and burning ruin! Going off mighty fast, Matthews, with wife and child and house and farm, and wagons and mules and my last horse and all else, d'ye understand? all, body and soul mortgaged deeper than—wot you gaping for, boy?"

Jamie was looking at him, open-eyed, amazed at the sight of a perfectly new father to any he had hitherto known. He shrank back, without answering, and walked silently away.

"Aye," growled Mr. Possett bitterly. "He slips away from me. Thev all will. My horses went off as cheerfully with the Sheriff's man as ever they had gone with me. And Jamie, he'll be leaving his mother an' me an' lookin' for his supper to some one as can afford to give him it. My heaven, man, don't look at me as if I were mad, but tell what I'm to do!"

Jerebaum Matthews flushed a little, put his hands deep in his trousers pockets, and looked grimly far across the quiet, gray-clouded, western plains.

"Is it as bad as that?" he said.

"As bad as that? It's bad for almost all in the country, but worse for me than most, for I'd hardly got on my feet. Two years it was drought, and ruinous freights. Now it is rain, lightning, hail, snow, floods. And where's my crops? Beaten down to the clay, crushed to death! Ruined! There would, with a fair season, have been enough to pay off the interest and renew the mortgage, and next year I might have got on my feet. There's nothing now to look forward to but stark nakedness and cold starvation." And with misery in his eyes the farmer walked away.

"I'll do you yet," Possett muttered, "and it will be no sin. No real sin! You have taken everything I had, and my misfortune is good luck for you!"

Now, Jamie had gone away from his father in a state almost of despair. But he had a plan. He determined to go right away and see the banker himself. But, though a small boy, Jim had grown up somehow with a great belief in the power of appearances. He saddled Bolivar and then dressed himself. His dressing was brief. He took his father's old war gun, a Sharp's carbine, which was very rusty, and which no cartridges in the house would fit, and a cartridge belt and a horse pistol which had probably known Geo. Washington. These he could safely borrow. Then he rode out bravely in the dull afternoon, under the threatening skies, past the stormbeaten and ruined fields. But, though equipped like a pirate, Jamie was not altogether bent on war; he had a defined use for diplomacy. He had conceived a plan.

"How?" he said politely, as he entered the bank, in no wise abashed at the brass rails and the clerk's boiled shirt. "I want to see Mister Banker."

The teller looked at him with wide-open eyes, and, at the sight of that funny scarecrow figure with the rusty old pistol and ancient gun, laid back his head and shouted with laughter. Jamie's lip pouted and quivered, and he felt sorely wounded. In good faith he had prepaired himself to create an impression such as his own stout heart demanded—to enforce respect. If hearts alone were seen, and not their outside coverings, many a boy and man would command a difference they never will get, but the teller's eyes were blind. He wiped the tears of laughter away and looked again with a giggle at the tattered and attenuated figured.

"What do you want?" he said. "The 'boss,' as you call him, is too busy to talk to every ragamuffin."

Jim's cheek flushed and his heart grew strong again at the insulting words. With a rather clumsy performance of the motion he raised the old gun to his shoulder and took aim.

"I want to see the boss," he repeated.

The teller threw up his hands at once with a quick pallor.

"Don't shoot!" he shouted.

An inner door behind the rails opened and an elderly gentleman appeared.

"What's this?" he cried with stern eyes, and flashed out a revolver. Instinct told the little Western farm boy, who knew absolutely nothing of cities or of banks or of men, that this was the gentleman he had come to see. He promptly put down his gun and took off his cap.

"Good morning, sir," he said. "I wanted to see you about a mortgage."

"You did?" said the gentleman sternly. "And do you think it is proper to come to me this way, threatening my clerk's life with—with that extraordinary rusty old firearm?"

"Oh, sir," said Jamie with a most engaging smile. "I only done that as a bluff. It ain't loaded, sir, 'cos I can't open the chamber, sir! But I wanted to see you awful bad!"

The banker's face softened into a smile.

"Come in here," he said, and Jamie triumphantly followed him in.

"Now sit down, my boy," said the gentleman, kindly, "and tell what all this is about a mortgage."

Then that remarkable aptitude of James Possett's, which is now pushing him so rapidly to the front, the capability of getting right down to business, showed itself for the first time. He didn't stammer or stutter or get confused or behave as if he had never seen a bank before because his mind for the time was bent upon one thing only. He didn't even take the chair pointed out to him. To the banker's utter amazement he threw aside his cartridge belt and pistol, and then his small ragged jacket and pulled up his shirt sleeve. With a tightened lip and every little muscle quivering with tension he displayed to the banker's admiring gaze a little lump of flesh which, for politeness' we will call a biceps.

"Feel that, sir!" he said.

Mechanically the banker's fingers pressed that plucky little knot, but his eyes did not see it. He was looking at Jamie, and studying his eyes.

"He's not crazy," he thought. "He seems a remarkably bright boy."

"Well," he said aloud. "That's all right. The development is not ponderous, but time will improve it."

"Hit me there!" cried Jamie, and he stuck out a brave little chest as far as you want to."

The banker made a benevolent feint to strike a mighty blow, and nodded his satisfaction with Jim's sustenance of it. The boy started to roll up his trouser leg, but the gentleman motioned him to stop.

"It is unnecessary," he said. "I am perfectly satisfied you are sound in wind and limb. Now, if I may inquire without an unseemly abruptness, what is it you want?"

Jamie drew a deep breath, and stood sturdily facing the banker.

"Bolivar's a good horse," he said, with a dash into the depths of the subject.

"And you've got a mortgage on him, an' dad can't pay the interest, an' the horse'll be sold, for my mammy told me so; an' the farm's ruined, 'cause of the rains spoiling the crops, an' dad won't be able to go on for another year 'cause mammy told me so; an' with Bolivar, he might make out freighting for the new irrigation company, an' now he can't, so dad don't know what to do, so dad's desprit, awful desprit, 'cause he don't love me no more, an' tell me things same's he used to do; an' there ain't no food in the house, an' mammy's sick, an'—an'—"

He pulled himself up and dashed away what Tom Bowling himself would have called a manly tear." The banker looked at him with interest, but never spoke. Jim went on:

"Mammy says—you ask her—I'm good as two men about the house, an' dad says I know near as much as he does—you ask him, an' you say I'm sound in wind and limb, so—"

"Well, well, my son" said the gentleman, softly, as Jamie looked like breaking down again. "Go on, I am interested. I didn't know things were so bad. Whose boy are you? I think your father has a fine son."

"So," said Jamie, with a burst, "take me as a mortgage, an' let dad keep Bolivar!"

What happened immediately after Jamie perhaps could not recollect in exactness, but he found himself sitting on the banker's knees and telling that gentleman every detail of the horrible struggle the family had been going through to force a living from the new land.

"And Mr. Possett thinks me his enemy?" the man said gently, after a while. "Jamie, you're a bright boy, and I'll tell you something without mentioning names. I don't hold these mortgages, but the bank holds deposits of money from many men about here who have to be paid a good interest. I am—the bank is—only an agent and the real owner of the mortgage is a very close neighbor of yours, a farmer himself. I have to do my duty, that is, do the best for my customers' interest."

"Matthews!" whispered Jamie, with horror, "Then—then—you can't take me, an' I've got to go to Matthews!"

"I guess not," said the gentleman. "This is only a branch bank, and I'm a lawyer, too, Jamie, in Matthews' employ, so I think I can settle things. Tell your father I'll be over in the morning and talk over matters, and in the meantime I'll accept your offer, and Bolivar is safe."

"You're my security now, and I'm going to take the greatest care of you. Do you know what a widower is, sonny?"

"Yes, sir," said Jamie softly.

"I'm a widower, Jamie, and I had a little son who's dead, too."

He pressed the boy's hand; Jamie pressed it zealously in return and rode off into the night.

The banker was as good as his word. He called next day. Bolivar was saved, and so was Mr. Possett's farm, and Jamie had found a friend who, while he lived, was his "other father."

Our Woman's .....Column

TRIED TO PAY THE MASHER.

AGAIN are we called upon to chronicle the infinite superiority of the famous Washington girl.

This time she has transferred the field of her genius to New York city, where the people think they know everything, and about a thousand times as much more, and then some more.

She had boarded a street car up town, coming out of a store with her gloves off, for some reason or other best known to herself. Possibly it was a glove store. Whatever it was she had her gloves off, and it was proper and correct for her to have them off, or she would have had them on.

There were not more than eight or ten people in the car, and when she had taken a seat she began to put her gloves on. When they were on she took out of her pocketbook a dainty little silver glove buttoner and proceeded to button that one on her left hand. In doing so the buttoner slipped from her fingers and fell to the floor of the car.

Immediately a chappie-looking young man with the Rock of Gibraltar in his face stooped to pick the buttoner up, and, having got it in his hands, he rose, smiling, and, much to her surprise, offered to button the glove.

For an instant she acted about as the average girl would have done, and then the Washingtonian genius came to her aid, and smiling kindly, she held her hand out to him in compliance with his request.

She sat perfectly unmoved as he took about twice as long to it as there was any need, and as soon as he had finished it she calmly held out the other.

He didn't quite expect this, evidenly, but he had his nerve with him, and more smiling than ever, he took her hand in his and buttoned the other glove.

Taking the buttonhook from his unresisting fingers, she took out her pocketbook to replace it, and finding in it a nickel, with the most innocent manner in the world she handed it to the young man.

With all his nerve he couldn't stand this, and he promptly returned it, at the same time making some kind of a protest, which she did not pay any attention to, but took the coin back and proffered a dime in its stead. This he also returned with quite a show of indignation.

"Why," she exclaimed, with that same beautiful artlessness, "I never give more than ten cents at home to have my gloves buttoned."

Everybody in the car heard her say it, of course, and before anybody had stopped laughing the gallant glove buttoner had escaped from the car and disappeared.—Washington Star.

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A WOMAN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

East Lowell, Maine, claims with justice that she has the only woman justice of the peace in all the wide world. Her name is Mrs. Louise Jewell Cabel, who first saw the light of the world fifty-eight years ago last December. At the tender age of two and one-half years her devoted parents sent her to school, her mother having previously taught the child to read the Bible. School occupied her attentions until she was 15 years old, when she became a tailor. Afterwards she became a school teacher. At the age of 24 she was confined to her bed for three years by illness, and during that time took up the languages and became proficient in French and German. For the six years following her convalescence she averaged one thousand vests a year, finally becoming the bride of Mr. Cabel. She finally became interested in Prohibition, and became a contributor to a score of magazines and papers, keeping up that line of work until 1788, when she was granted a commission by Sebastian S. Marble, then Governor of Maine, to "solemnize marriages, administer oaths and take acknowledgement of deeds." She then began to do the work of a pension justice or notary, as they are called in this State. She has ridden thousands of miles after affidavits for the soldier and his poorer dependents in their claims before the Pension Department. She does her own house work all the time. She is now acting under her third commission. One year ago last September her husband, who is an organ and sewing machine vender, was stricken helpless with paralysis.

If a small bottle of Shaker Digestive Cordial does you no good, don't buy a large one.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It's not good for everybody, only for the thin, pale, sick, weak and weary. For those who are starving for want of digested food. For those who cannot get fat or strong, because their stomachs do not work as they ought to. These are the people, millions of them, whom Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure.

Food makes strength, muscle, brain, blood, energy—after it is digested. If not digested, it will do you no good at all.

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomach to digest your food and cures indigestion permanently. When you've tried a small bottle, you can tell.

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THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 a year.

NIAGARA FALLS.

UP-TO DATE.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 4.—Niagara has opened for the season. This used to mean that the bridal couples had begun to arrive, but it now means besides this, a great deal more. It means that the Falls have been set in operation to turn all the newly erected mills and factories within hundreds of miles of here.

Niagara Falls, which is one of the world's nine wonders, never freezes to the extent of stopping the vast volume of water which runs over it, and for this reason electricions have been at work upon it for years in the hope of turning this water in the direction to obtain a constant current to operate the machinery that operates the plants.

Much has been done previously, but with the opening of the season of 1897 comes the triumphant opening of Niagara Falls, for the rival companies are all on hand, and have turned their respective shares in the Falls towards their respective machinery until wonderful results are accomplished.

It is the old story of the little water wheel that grinds the wheat that is brought to the mill, but on a larger scale. Niagara does its grinding up to date; it supplies the power, which is what the tide did for the primitive little mill of long ago, and the power which starts the turbines that communicate with the dynamos that generate electricity for modern use.

The latest of Niagara's feats is the making of diamonds; a diamond factory is in full blast. It turns out the real carbon crystals, which are undoubtedly diamonds. The system used is the Moisson system. Hollow cylinders of soft iron are filled with purified charcoal. Soft iron is then melted in a crucible in an electric furnace at about 6000 degress Fahrenheit. The cylinder is then thrown into hot iron, and is taken out and suddenly cooled; acids then separate the iron from the carbon crystals. In that way tiny but pure diamonds are obtained.

The power to run the electric furnaces is obtained from the Falls, on the Canadian side, where there is a diamond factory. The products are sold in two lots—one is as real diamons, small but perfect, and the other as the large imitation diamond, very valuable because of its purity, but with a slight flaw from the present imperfect method of making.

It was planned at first that the Canadian power house should be built in Victoria Park, close to the Horseshoe Falls, but, as it now stands, the whole work of generating power and transforming it into electricity is done in a great cavern scooped out of the rock between 150 and 200 feet under the river and a short distance back from the Canadian end of the Horseshoe Falls. Water from the river is let down through pipes in the rock to the turbines in this subterranean power-house and carried off by a short tunnel leading to the foot of the Horseshoe Falls. The turbines connect directly with the dynamos, and almost the only sign above ground of the mighty forces being harnessed below is a number of comparatively insignificant-looking wires leading up from these dynamos and carrying electricity off in the distance on iron poles. These plain-looking wires, however, carry some 200,000 horse power.

Only a little of the great bulk of Niagara's force has been turned aside, but this little revolves the largest water wheels in the history of mechanics. The dynamos that are attached to the water wheels are the biggest of their kind; they produce 5000 horse-power.

One of the most remarkable parts of Niagara's machinery is the new tunnel which lies under the city and carries water to the new power company's pit. It is a hydraulic tunnel nearly two miles long, and it turns the wheels of the largest paper mill in the world. A few hundred feet away it works the the biggest aluminum industry in this country.

To see these great wheels turning you must obtain a guide, who will take you to the different companies' works. There, unless you are a mechanic, you will find the view disappointing, for you will see only a group of buildings and hear only a great whirr, but if you understand it you will realize the immense work being done by the water.

One of the Niagara companies has a canal which runs with the speed of 400,000 horse-power. This is equal to all the power used in the six largest manufacturing cities in the United States. It is used to send a current of electricity by wire overhead to Buffalo for lighting purposes, and to Rome and to Tonawanda, and it is thought it will be utilized before the summer is over as far west as Minneapolis and as far east as Lowell, both for cloth-manufacturing purposes.

Edison and Nikola Tesla agree that there is no reason why this power could not be sent in the same overhead way to Boston, and in fact, to all the cities in the United States, the only objection being that there is power nearer at home in some of the cities where there is a small local "falls."

The turning of Niagara to use in grinding out food products is such a small part of its work that it is not enumerated. A very small portion of it dynamo power is used to grind wheat, oats and cereals; but these small food industries are not to be mentioned by the side of the metal industries that require great horse power.

Electrical power is sent out broadcas. from Niagara at an immense profit. The only cost is the first expense of putting up electric wires to carry the power away. After this is done the Falls does all the rest. There is no further expense. Capitalists are noting the figures, and they flock here with their electricians, and, after the unimportant preliminaries, go to work to set up the plant.

Niagara Falls was a holiday place up to five years ago, and until this year did not begin to feel the results of its enormous manufacturing ability. It has now grown until it is a large city containing manufacturing interests and curiosities in every line of industry. The great company which is under contract with the State of New York to substitute electricity for mule-power on the Erie Canal has all but completed its work, and now sending its electric power to cities as far south as Albany, and making preparations to reach New York.

Up to the time some genius thought of harnessing Niagara steam was doing the work that water power now does, and electric operations had to work in conjuction with steam. Now Niagara does it all, and though only a few drops of its great bulk are in use, it is estimated that even the present amount fully utilized would operate the wheels of every industry in the land.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKINLEY is naturally of an obliging disposition and nothing would please him more than to accept all the invitations that have been extended to him by cities and towns through which he will pass on his way to and from the Nashville Exposition, but it is absolutely impossible for him to do so, as the time set aside for the trip is necessarily limited. He will leave Washington Wednesday morning, June 9th accompanied by a distinguished party made up of members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives and other officials, many of whom will be accompanied by the ladies of their families. The party will be in Nashville on Ohio day at the Exposition.

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While the progress on the tariff bill in the Senate is not altogether as rapid as Republicans would like it to be, it is, circumstances considered, satisfactory. More so, in fact, than many had expected it to be, just as the bill is being made better than many Republicans expected it would be when the amended bill was reported to the Senate. The original Dingley bill was far more satisfactory to Republicans of the rank and file than the bill as amended by the Senate Committee, and they are correspondingly pleased at the tendency of the steering committee of the Senate to restore the House schedule, or at least to make them nearer them than to the schedules of the amended bill. While it cannot be officially announced that the sugar schedule of the original bill will be restored, it seems to be almost certain that the Dingley schedule will be made the basis for the sugar schedule that will be inserted in place of the one prepared by the Senate Finance Committee, which many Republicans considered one of the most objectionable in the amended bill. All of this makes it certain that the prophecy in this correspondence that the bill as finally passed would be a good one will turn out to be true.

—

The Postmaster crop will ripen early this year and a big harvest is expected. Postmaster General Gary has announced that the commissions of all postmasters that expire between this date and July 15th, will be considered as having already expired, and their successors appointed as early as possible. This does not indicate any change in the policy of allowing postmasters to serve a full term of four years, unless there are causes for removal, but it is desired that where immediate changes are to be made, the new official shall, so far as possible, be in charge of their offices at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1.

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The first result of the investigation of the workings of the civil service rules is the unanimous report of the Committee on Reform in the civil service in favor of Senator Gallinger's amendment to the general deficiancy Appropriation Bill, abrogating all civil service rules which apply to any class of laborers. This amendment is in line with common sense, and will be sure to become a law. Talk with Senator Pritchard and other members of the committee makes it reasonably certain that other and more important recommendations as to exceptions from the civil service rules will be made by the committee a little later.

—

In accordance with a decision arrived at soon after his inauguration, President McKinley has nominated Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be Treasurer of the U. S., and Conrad N. Jordan to be Assistant Treasurer at New York. Mr. Jordan's nomination is for a second term, as he is a gold Democrat and held the position under the Cleveland administration.

—

There is another B. in the field for the Democratic free silver and free trade presidential nomination in 1900. It is Bailey, of Texas, who has the support of a majority of the Democrats in the House in his efforts to be their leader. Mr. Bailey figures that he is quite as much of an orator as Mr. Bryan, and quite as much entitled to the nomination. After the nomination of Bryan, no sensible man would doubt the possibility of any action by a Democratic convention. Neither of them are fitted for so responsible a place as the Presidency, but Bailey has been regarded as less of a demagogue than Bryan, although getting the Presidential fever may cause him to out-Bryan Bryan in that direction.

—

Attorney General McKenna is going to try his hand at enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law, which the Cleveland administration declared could not be enforced. He has directed that suit be entered in the U. S. Circuit Court against the Trader's Live Stock Exchange, of Kansas City, for violation of the anti-trust law by boycotting commission merchants who sold stock to those who did not belong to the exchange.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., N. Y.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes the oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Red and purple will be popular colors this season for young people, when the city girl comes to the country wearing a red shirt waist trimmed in purple, red and white, with some other colors thrown in for contrasts, it would be just as well for her to calculate the effect of her show on the farmer's cow. Cows are usually harmless animals, but they can be made nervous.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second "	" " $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles		2,000.00
40 Third "	" " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -		$3,400.00
			12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,			$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut of the top portion of each wrapper, the portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

SEND THIS TOP PORTION

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Leo Saddle.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:
The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.
The 2 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100.00.
The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitors district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd - New York.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, JUNE 12, 1897

TO OUR READERS.

For several months the editor of this paper has been ill, nearly two months confined to his bed. Before he gave up his work he was a long time sick, so that he could not do efficient service on the paper. During this period the TRANSCRIPT has been in the same competent hands as when it was owned by Messrs. Burris & Browne, and many deserved compliments have been paid the "first lady editor in Delaware" for the service which she has rendered the readers of the TRANSCRIPT.

Thanks to an overruling Providence, the skill of medicine, and the very kind attention of friends full restoration to health is now looked forward to with great confidence by the writer when full work may be resumed upon the paper. During the illness referred to the State has passed through one of its most important changes. The people to-day have a New Constitution and under it they have an opportunity to right the oppressions and burdens which have been placed upon them by the politicians. Comment, sharp and severe, upon some of the work of the General Assembly, which has members as conscientious and upright as ever entered a legislative hall, was in the editor's mind and heart during the session when he was ill, but that is past; under the new order let all begin anew.

In business the TRANSCRIPT has been necessarily neglected. Canvassing has been impossible, collections have not been made, and even the formal bill which alas! is so often treated more formally than the most formal social function, has not regularly gone on its mission. The kind friends who read the TRANSCRIPT can help in this latter matter. Look at the label on the paper and if in arrears send a dollar, two, three, or four as the requirement may be. With heartfelt appreciation for all the kindness of the past the future is turned to hopefully for a more efficient service and relations of even more cordial good fellowship. So Mote it be.

FIRE INSURANCE.

In the past decade Fire Insurance rates have been increased in this State from 100 to 500 per centum. There is no just reason for this except the inordinate greed of the Insurance Companies and the people should find through the General Assembly a redress. The Insurance Trust which robs the people should be made to disgorge. At the present time the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., is cancelling its insurance in this State on farm property because of "defective fire apparatus," as though every farmer should maintain a fire company or hook and ladder apparatus to extinguish a fire. The company is cancelling policies on sight, subjecting property owners to loss before other insurance can be effected. This is an outrage and the company which does it should be driven from the State. Those who have been so treated should write to the Insurance Commissioner, Dr. Edward Fowler, Laurel, Del., stating the full grievance. The Commissioner was himself "a farmer's boy" and he sympathizes with all agricultural interests. Write to him so that he may have some thing to present to the special session of the General Assembly next January.

But why should the insurance rate be increased so very much when everything else has been depressed? Is there cause for it in the losses sustained by the companies? We think not. An agent told us a few days since of a company which had cleared the past year 33⅓ per cent. on business in this State but declined to continue. Why? Are there larger premiums elsewhere? Certainly there is room for other companies with less greed. Let them be formed, and those who have the facts as to the increase in the insurance rates should give them to Dr. Fowler that he may have full information, definite and specific, that some remedy may be found or redress given. The farmers are the most patient of men, almost to the extent of slavery to others, or they would not submit to be gouged by every other interest. They might elect to Congress and to every State Legislature competent men from their own ranks who could right their wrongs, but they prefer to be gulled by the politicians who stand in with the sharks. Puck soliloquises:

What fools we mortals be!

Of course these remarks do not apply to those companies which have not joined the Trust, nor to those who do not use any pretext to cancel policies on sight. It is the unusual and unjust taxation by certain companies of which complaint is made.

PROF. DEKELLER STAMEY as principal of the Middletown Public Schools will close his second year with the graduating exercises on the 17th. The second year's work has but confirmed the opinion of the first that he is a faithful, pains-taking teacher, and that he would have his pupils learn the moral lessons of life as they learn the text books with all the perfection possible. Professor Stamey has endeared himself as the true teacher should to his pupils, and those who go out this year from his school to begin life's battles appreciate his labors. They will appreciate them the more as the years go by and experience teaches them how earnest have been his efforts to give them the best intellectually and morally. The teacher's work is full of vexation and care and anxiety and disappointment, but it has sweet compensations.

A GLORIOUS DAY!

"To the people of Delaware it is as great a day as the Fourth of July, 1776 was to this country," said one of Middletown's most thoughtful citizens. He referred to Thursday, June 10th, the initial day of Delaware's New Constitution. But few people realize what the change means. Delaware has been Bourban in many ways else the improvements in the State had been more. Selfish men have prostituted the State to their selfish ends. The New Constitution in fifty ways cuts off the resources of these selfish men. Thursday was a glorious day. Early in the morning the TRANSCRIPT building was decorated with Old Glory, a bright new banner being flung to the breeze Others of the patriotic citizens were not slow to follow the example and soon the school children were asking, "What is the day? Why are the flags displayed?"

And it was a bright day. The writer took a drive into the country, and he was forcibly reminded of the testimony voluntarily given within ten days to the beauty and fertility of the land we inhabit by two gentlemen, one a commercial man and the other an Illinois farmer looking for a home. They used the same language, "I have traveled over all parts of the United States and I never saw a prettier country than you have here." And it is true. As these thoughts were under discussion the farms of Messrs. Kohl and Duryea, two of the Keystone State's thrifty farmers who located here two years since, came into view. Their forward crops of all variety of truck spoke a forcible language. The need of this section is variety of production, and the words of Dr. John J. Black upon the promulgation of the New Constitution were recalled. Dr. Black is no demagogue and no one doubts his democracy. He said:

"In my opinion Delaware needs the change in her organic law. She has been too conservative. Instead of having under two hundred thousand population she should have half a million. She should conform her laws and her ways to modern methods and modern ideas. Capital will then seek investment within her borders, general activity will take the place of her dignified repose and wealth and happiness will come to all her people."

True words! and the New Constitution gives promise in scores of ways to the fulfillment of the doctor's hopes. When a man is nominated for place or position there will be less of the—"Is he a native Delawarean?" Bourbonism must give way. Hail the new Constitution and the new Delaware.

Wilmington City Election.

The Republicans, carried Wilmington Saturday in the Municipal Election by the following majorities H. C. McLear, for Mayor, 543; C. M. Leicth, president of City Council, 217; W. H. Curry, City Treasure, 279; Henry C. Conrad, City Solicitor 530. The City Council will be controlled by the Democrats, although the Republicans will make a contest in the Fourth ward, where they claim that Holt was elected by a small plurality. In the Northern Assessor district the vote was as follows: Lewis, Rep., 3117; Sayres, Dem., 1931. In the Southern district the vote was: Sayers, Dem., 2541; Melvin, Rep., 1470. Charles Beadenkoft, Single Tax candidate for Mayor, received 682 votes in the city and Howard T. Wallace, the prohibition candidate, got 116. The Single Taxers and Prohibitionist had candidates for Council in every ward. The total vote polled in the city on the head of the ticket was 8875, as compared with a vote of 8288, cast two years ago when Jefferis, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by 268 majority. The vote at the Presidential election last fall was: McKinley, 8291; Bryan, 6199; Palmer, 556. The new City Council will organize early in July.

Kelley's. For $450 $2.50

30 DAYS SPECIAL.—For 30 days only, we offer you the following bargain lot of strictly pure and standard goods; 5 quar bottles pure California wines (sherry port catawba, blackberry and Rhine), one quart bottle pure rye whiskey, (five years old) and one bottle extra quality champagne, and the whole lot, 7 bottles, goes for $2.50 the honest market value of which is $4.50. No other house can give you so much value for your money, as the one and only reliable, Family Liquor Store of James A, Kelley. S. W. Cor Tenth and Shipley Sts., Wilmington, Del.

B. & O. Summer Book.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just issued a very handsome book for summer travel, describing the mountain resorts, springs and baths located on and adjacent to its lines; also the various watering places on the Atlantic Coast. The routes for reaching them are set forth in a comprehensive and clear manner. The book is printed on fine paper, beautifully illustrated, and will prove of valuable assistance to parties contemplating a summer tour.

Copies can be had by applying to various B. & O. Agents or by sending 10 cents in stamps to cover postage to J. M. Schryver, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Beautiful Book.

The B. & O. R. R. has just issued a very handsome little pamphlet, describing Deer Park, illustrated with a number of very fine engravings. Copy can be had by sending two cent stamp to D. C. Jones, Manager, B. & O. Central building, Baltimore, Md.

Observation Sleeping Cars on B. & O.

Commencing Sunday, June 13, the B. & O. R. R. will place in service, between Baltimore and Chicago, Pullman Observation Sleeping Cars. The cars have a saloon parlor in the rear, furnished with easy arm chairs, upholstered revolving chairs and sofas. This will enable passengers to view with better advantage the scenic wonders that have made the B. & O. famous.

This Is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City

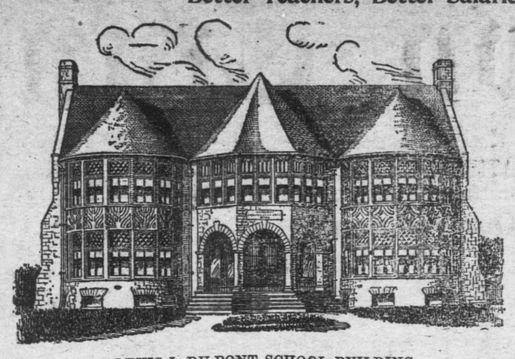
Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised; Laura Ball, Mrs. John Wrassell, Thomas Hall, Mrs. M. E. Deakyne, Mrs. Annah Cleaver, Mrs. Tillie Sorhily.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

In the "bird contest," Willie L. Chandler has carried off the first prize, and Frank J. McLear, the second. We congratulate the boys. The essays contain no small amount of information and both will be published in the Round Table. The successful contestants will receive their prize money at once. Do all in your power to protect the birds, boys.

BIRDS.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Birds have always attracted greater attention than any other group of animals. Therefore, there has grown up concerning them a literature of the widest range, varying from the thoughtful and laborious investigations of the scientist to the casual observations of the sportsman and schoolboy. They have furnished thoughts for poets since the time of David, and received the notice of the wisest philosophers. Like other animals, they vary immensely in size, color and nature. Condors, the largest of flying birds, have been found in the Andes, with wings which spread twenty-two feet, and the smallest bird, the Brazilian Humming bird, weighs but five grains and is only a little larger than the common honey bee. The sparrow hawk has been known to fly one hundred miles an hour, although the Albatross is most noted for endurance, having been known to follow a ship for sixty-four days without being seen to rest once on the water.

In the plumage of birds, nearly every color, known to the eye, is presented. Birds also present many mysteries. First of these is the tremendous contrast in voice. The chirp of the sparrow, the song of the nightingale, the scream of the eagle, the croak of the crow,—all form a deep mystery not yet solved by scientists. Migration is another mystery surrounding birds. Year after year the Wagtail builds her nest in the accustomed spot, and year after the Cuckoo deposits her eggs in that nest, though, in that interval of time, the former may have spent some months on the shores of the Mediterranean, and the latter have wandered into the heart of Africa. One writer attributes the correct flight of the homing pigeon to its knowledge of landmarks. This, however, cannot apply to other birds, as they are known to pass over large seas where there is nothing to distinguish any route. Other writers attribute this quality to instinct. Whether instinct or not, it is a wonderful sense which enables them to know when to attack a cherry tree or to strip a berry bush.

The nests of birds form another very interesting subject, and it is observed that the members of the feathered race practice more shrewdness and foresight in selecting and building their homes than their human friends. The Yellowhammer is one of the wisest of these architects, often selecting a stump that seems perfectly sound, and soon hollowing out a home for her young right in the warm heart of an old apple tree. These nests are sometimes two feet below the opening. Crows also take much care and trouble in building their nests selecting generally a tree of thick branches where the nests are hard to find. These birds belong to the class that cleans house, using it again many times. They also have their tribulations, their eggs being often stolen by other species of birds. The English Sparrow sticks closest to human habitation, and its nest is familiar to everyone. The Robin can hardly be called a scientific builder.

Wild birds are often domesticated. Dr. Banks, the great pulpit orator, says that he does not remember a season in his boyhood that he did not raise a brood of Mallards from wild ducks' eggs. One old hen brought up three broods and finally died from an attack of rheumatism brought on by wading in the water in her anxiety for her curious flocks.

The last question in regard to birds is their use to mankind. While their damage to growing crops is tremendous, the good they do in destroying insects cannot be estimated. The use of eggs of domestic fowls is enormous, and birds, both domestic and wild, form the finest table delicacies. Laws protecting birds are found nearly everywhere. The Buzzard is of especial use as a sanitary agent. The great numbers of birds killed for ornament and sport is to be regretted, although it probably prohibits them from becoming a pest. They delight alike the millionaire and "the barefoot boy," and on the whole may be considered as a great benefit to mankind.

WILLIE L. CHANDLER,
Townsend, Del.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

II

WHITE SERVANTS (CONCLUDED).

At the next session, according to the records, "the Governor proposes a Law to be drawn, that Servants which run away should serve five days for every day's absence after ye time of their servitude, and pay the costs and damages the Master shall susteine by their absence." In 1693, William and Mary abrogated these enactments; but, in 1700, they were virtually re-enacted in a new code of law, called an "Act for the better Regulation of Servants in this Province and Territories." Among other things it provided that if anyone apprehended a runaway servant and brought him to the sheriff of the county, he should have ten shillings if he had taken up the servant within ten miles of his master's abode, and twenty shilling if ten miles or more. Also that if any one concealed a servant in his house for twenty-four hours, and did not report to some justice of the peace, he forfeited twenty shillings, and if the justice did not report to the sheriff within twenty-four hours, he forfeited five pounds. If the sheriff did not report to the owner at his first opportunity he was to pay five shillings for every day's neglect after he had an opportunity.

One of the laws passed in 1700, relating to marriages, is not without interest. It provided that "if any servant or servants shall procure themselves to be married, without the consent of his or her master or mistress, such servant or servants shall, for such their offence, each of them serve their respective masters or mistresses one whole year, after the time of their servitude by indenture or engagement is expired. And if any person, being free, shall marry with a servant as aforesaid, he or she so marrying shall pay to the master or mistress of the servant, if a man, twelve pounds, and if a woman, six pounds, or one year's service; and the servant so being married shall abide with his or her master or mistress, according to indenture or engagement, and one year after as aforesaid. And if any person shall presume to marry, or be witnesses to any marriage contrary to this act, such person, so married shall forfeit twenty pounds to the Proprietary and Governor; and the witnesses being present at such marriages shall forfeit and pay each of them five pounds to the use of the Proprietary and Governor as aforesaid, and pay damages to the party grieved, to be recovered in any Court of Record within this government.

In 1706, the Assembly passed an "Act about Arrests, and making Debtors pay by Servitude." This law made a new class of servants who could be sold into servitude for debt. The act provided that if any one shall become in debt, "and if no estate sufficient shall be found, the Debtor shall make Satisfaction by servitude, according to the judgment of the Court where such Action is tried (not exceeding seven years, if a single Person, and under the age of fifty and three years, and five years if a married man, and under the age of forty and six years) if the Plaintiff require it." The same year forty-four poor debtors, some of them in prison for debt, objected to the "fee bill" in a petition to Governor John Evans, in which they made statement: "Some of your petitioners have been kept in the common goal *until they could find persons to sell themselves unto for a term of years to pay the same, and redeem their bodies!*" The above law was afterwards repealed for the relief of insolvent debtors; but it was not until February the 8th, 1819, that it was enacted that "no Female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passage of this act.

At the time of the French and Indian war, some of the recruiting officers took it upon themselves to enlist servants and apprentices. This was strongly opposed by Pennsylvania. General Shirley was advised of the matter and, in 1755, he wrote as follows to Colonel Dunbar: "Upon the Advices I have received since my last to you, from Gentlemen of greatest zeal for his Majesty's Service, as well as the best judges of it in Pennsylvania and the other Western Colonies, I am convinced that the enlisting of Apprentices and indented Servants there will greatly disserve his interest, as well as be, in most cases grievious to the Subject; and would, therefore, recommend it to you in the strongest manner to avoid doing it." He, however, afterwards countermanded his order, and on the 9th of Feb., 1756, thus addressed himself in a letter to Governor Morris: "I can not conceive that the Distress arrising from the enlisting a few Servants can be any thing like what the President and Council seem to apprehend; for the number must be so trifling, in Proportion to the Labourers in your Government, that it can have no visible effect on the Province in general; and if any peculiar instances of hardship should happen to particular persons thereby, I shall be always willing and ready to consider circumstances on their being represented to me.

"My own Government of the Massachusetts Bay is so far from thinking it a hardship that indented Servants should be allowed to inlist, that they not only cheerfully consent to that, but have even impressed great numbers of indented Servants for the Expedition against Crown Point."

Massachusetts' example, however, played no part with the Pennsylvanians. The masters of servants stated their grievances in a petition to the General Assembly, and that body discoursed upon the evils of General Shirley's policy in an address to Governor Morris. They said a great number of bought servants had already been enlisted by the recruiting officers "to the very great oppression of the said Masters, and injury to the Province;" that "as this Province has but few Slaves we are now obliged to depend principally upon our Servants to assist us in tilling our lands;" that "had it not been for our constant Practice of importing and purchasing Servants to assist us in our labour, so many men and so great a quantity of provisions could not have been furnished by the province;" that "if the Possession of a bought servant is thus rendered precarious, at seed time and harvest, the Importation of Servants will be discouraged, and the People driven to the necessity of providing themselves with Negro Slaves, as the Property in them and their Service seems at present more secure;" that "this will weaken the Growth of the Province rather than strengthen it, as every Slave may be reckoned a domestick Enemy.' Also that time and services of servants are the legal property of their masters, as "they have as true and just a Property in the Servant bought as they had before in the money with which he was purchased."

The same difficulties arose at the beginning of the Revolution, In April 1777, Congress recommended to the different legislatures to authorize the enlisting of servants and apprentices. Pennsylvania opposed it on the same grounds as in 1756. A committee of citizens of Cumberland county "resolved that all apprentices and servants are Property of their masters and mistresses, and every mode of depriving such masters and mistresses of the their Property is a Violation of the Rights of mankind." Notwithstanding, servants and apprentices entered the army; but "the State passed an act March 12,1778, making compensation to those masters whose servants or apprentices had enlisted in the army."

Servants were regarded as property, and therefore taxable. "The rate in 1776 was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased in 1786 to ten pounds." This was well calculated to discourage the holding of servants, and to destroy a custom which has been in vogue in Pennsylvania for a century or more. Thus an institution which had helped wonderfully to develop the new country, began to pass away; it had served its purpose. Many of those from the humble ranks of the redemptioners, who had the virgin soil for the benefit of others, became the country's most respected citizens, and lived to enjoy distinction and wealth. The lot of many, to be sure, was hard, and that of some not without a touch of romance. The case of Lord Atham is, perhaps the most interesting. He came to this country in 1728, and served out his servitude with a farmer, as James Annesley. When James was twelve years old his father died; and the boy's uncle Richard "wishing to possess the estate and title, took measures to get rid of his nephew, James, by having him enticed on board an American vessel. He was landed at Philadelphia, and sold as a redemptioner. After twelve years of manuel labor, James was discovered by two Irishmen who recognized him as the rightful heir to the title and estate which his uncle had usurped. James returned to his native country and brought action against the false uncle. The verdict was given in favor of James, but the uncle appealed to the House of Lords; and before their decision was given, James died, "leaving the uncle in quiet posession of his ill-gotten estate." It is said that the circumstances of this case have furnished the ground work in literature for "The Wandering Heir," Guy Mannering," and Roderick Random."

OUR LIBERTY BELL.

This famous relic of the Declaration of Independence has a history of peculiar interest to millions. The story has been narrated time and again, but not always correctly. It has been related too often for effect, regardless of fact.

It was on October 16th, 1751, that the superintendents of the state house ordered the colonial agent in London to have a bell cast for the state house in the city of Philadelphia. In August of the following year the bell arrived, but, on being tested, it cracked by a stroke of the clapper. It was recast by two workmen of Philadelphia, whose first attempt ended in failure, too much copper having been used. Their second effort, however, was more successful, concerning which the *Philadelphia Packet*, in its issue of June 7th, 1753, contained the following interesting paragraph: "Last week was raised and fixed in the state house steeple the new great bell, cast here by Pass and Stowe, weighing 2,080 lbs., with this motto, 'Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.—Lev. xxv: 10.'"

It continued to perform its duties until congress fulfilled its prophetic words by declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." This resolution was passed on the 2nd of July, 1776; and on the following day, John Adams, a member of that noted congress, wrote to his wife that "the second day of July will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America," and that "it ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations.

The Fourth of July, however, the day on which John Hancock subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence, has become the great anniversary festiyal, and on which, as some historians assert, Liberty Bell sounded forth the glad tidings of great joy to the expectant multitudes. J. B. Lossing, in particular, and from whom others have copied, relates the story so beautifully that it seems a pity to call into question its authenticity. It is as follows: "From the hour when congress convened in the morning, the old bellman had been in the steeple. He had placed a boy at the door below to give him notice when the announcement should be made. As hour succeeded hour, the graybeard shook his head, and said, They will never do it! they will never do it!' Suddenly a loud shout came up from below, and there stood the little blue-eyed boy, clapping his hands, and shouting, 'Ring! Ring!' Grasping the iron tongue of the old bell, backward and forward he hurled it a hundred times, its loud voice proclaiming, 'Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' The excited multitude in the streets responded with acclamations, and with common peals, bonfires, and illuminations, the patriots held a glorious carnival that night in the quiet city of Penn."

McCabe and Ridpath, in their popular histories, give, essentially, the same story. Their boy, however, does not stand "clapping his hands," and they do not speak of him as having "blue eyes." Many children know this story. Teachers are using it today. But is it true? Did Liberty Bell ring on the Fourth of July, 1776?

The following facts, given by Colonel T. W. Higginson, are against such a conclusion. "The local antiquarians of Philadelphia bid us dismiss forever from the record the picturesque old bell ringer and his eager boy, waiting breathlessly to announce to the assembled thousands the final vote of congress on the declaration. The tale is declared to be a pure fiction, of which there exists not even a local tradition. The sessions of congress were then secret, and there was no expectant crowd outside. It was not until the 5th of July that congress sent out circulars announcing the declation; not till the 6th that it appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper; and not till the 8th that it was read by John Nixon in the yard of Independence hall."

One sees to-day this inscription on the old bell frame in Independence hall: "The frame and yoke whereon hung the old Liberty Bell, when, on the 8th of July 1776, 12 o'clock at noon, it was rung, obedient to its motto."

In 1777, in order that the British, who were about to occupy Philadelphia, might not get possession of the bell, it was taken down and transported to Allentown. It is said that, in passing through the streets of Bethlehem, the wagon containing the state house bell broke down, and had to be unloaded. After the evacuation it was brought back, and for "full fifty years, as nearly as can be ascertained, our Liberty Bell—for so it should be universally denominated—continued to celebrate every national anniversary, and then—it cracked; it had performed its mission, and was mute forever."

If the personal statement of the venerable Titian R. Peale of Philadelphia can be relied on, the Liberty Bell cracked in tolling July 8th 1835, for the death of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States. Just fifty-nine years to the day from the time it proclaimed liberty, it cracked for grief, as it were, at the death of the "Expounder of the Constitution."

It is said that in 1846 the crack was drilled out, in order to use the bell on Washington's birthday, but on attempting to ring it, the crack threatened to extend. It is certain that it will never be tinkered with again.

The same year it was taken from the scaffolding and placed on the lower floor of Independence hall, where it remained until a short time before the centennial, when it was removed to the vestibule and suspended from the original beam and scaffolding. Here it hung until the spring of 1893, when it was taken down and transported by a retinue of officials to the World's fair, where, guarded by two policemen, it became a great attraction to the many visitors. In 1895 it was conveyed to the Atlanta exposition, although against the protest of some of the citizens of Philadelphia. It now rests in its old place in Independence hall. A. R. SPAID in *Journal of Education*.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 7, 1897.

Our Underwear Sale is not Stopping.

The daily crowds are of those who learn from their neighbors what is going on here. Gathering nearly a million of pieces, and saving them for this exposition, has been an event in the business. A daring venture? Not at all, with our standards of goodness. Where these goods are made, what they are made of, and how the work is done, are the bars that the common, careless things cannot get over. Every town is full of "made to sell" stuff. In three cases out of four these so-called cheap lots are what we have refused.

Graduates' Outfittings LOTS to be done before she's ready for the day of heart-throbs and victory — commencement. Our helpfulness? Here is a grouping of wearable things and fabrics for the gown—

SILKS—
Dainty White Figured Taffetas, 75c from $1 a yard.
Plain White Taffetas, fine qualities, 75c. and $1 a yard.
White Crepe de Chene, drapes gracefully, $1 a yard.
White Broche Indias, a variety of designs, 55c, 65c, 75c and $1 a yard.
Plain White Habutai, launders well, 30c to $1.65 a yard. The 30c quality is 27 in. wide. The others (six qualities) are all a yard wide.

DRESS FABRICS—cream color—
All-wool Challis, 37½ and 50c.
All-wool Albatross, 37½c.
Plain Mohairs, 50c to $1.50.
Figured Mohairs, 65c.
All-wool Henrietta, 30c to $1.25.
All-wool Serges, 40c to $1.
Silk-and-wool Novellies, 75c and $1.
Silk-and-wool Lansdown, $1.

The above are the standard stuffs for graduates' gowns, but the queen of the tribe is the beautiful silk-and-wool Lansdown—equal to a silk in richness, and more serviceable. We keep the pure white and cream white. $1 is the easy price.

FIGURED GOODS—
Many are buying the elegant French cottons this season. Rich and delicate printings.
French Printed Organdies, 35c.
French Printed Organdie Raye, 37½c.
French Organdies, plain colors, 30c.
French Grenadine Raye, 37½c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, 50c.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND LACES—
Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, 65c to $17. Put up in neat boxes.
Pretty Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, trimmed with edging and insertion, 65c to $1.50.
Duchesse Lace Collars, newest shapes and designs, $9 to $25.
Renaissance Bolero Jackets, $7.50 to $16.50.

RIBBONS—
Close to half price and endless choosing. These lots are in the Millinery Show-room. WHITE RIBBONS we're thinking of, for graduates, but these lots include colors as well.
3½ in. Gauze Taffeta Ribbons at 18c a yard that are richly worth 35c.
Taffeta Ribbons, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c yd.
Moire Taffeta Ribbons, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c and 27c a yd.
Louisine Ribbons, 35c a yd.

MISSES' WHITE HOSIERY—

Sizes	8	8½	9
White cotton, plain,	.35	.35	.35
White plated silk, plain,	.85	.90	.95
White spun silk, ribbed,			$1.35
White pure silk, plain,	$2 40	$2.55	$2.70

WOMEN'S WHITE HOSIERY—
White cotton, plain, 25c, 38c.
White lisle, plain, 38c.
White lisle, open-work clocks, 38c, 50c.
White lisle, open-work clocks and embroidered, 50c.
White lisle, Richelieu ribbed, 50c.
White lisle, all-over lace, 75c.
White lisle, lace instep, 75c, $1, $1.50.
White lisle, lace instep and embroidered, $1.23.
White plated silk, Richelieu ribbed, $1.25.
White pure silk, plain, $2 and $2.50.

GLOVES—
The Diana Mousquetaire Suede—
12-button length, $2.00
16-button length, $2.50
20-button length, $3.00
24-button length, $3.50
The Mignon Mousquetaire Kid—
12-button length, $2.50
16-button length, $2.75
20-button length, $3.50
24-button length, $3.75
4-button white suede, embroidered, $1.
The Princess May—4-button white kid, embroidered, $1.
The Burmont—4-button white kid, embroidered, $1.50.
The Dauphine—4-button white kid, embroidered, $1.75.
The Lavina—8-button length Mousquetaire suede, $1.50.
The Melrose—8-button length Mousquetaire kid, embroidered, $1.50.
Kayser's patent finger-tipped white silk gloves, 6-button length, 50c, 75c, $1.
Keyser's patent finger-tipped white silk gloves, 8-button length, $1.
16-button length white silk gloves, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

SLIPPERS—
The shoe-man has six hundred and fifty pairs of satin and kidskin Slippers that are to be sold at JUST HALF PRICE. The lot is so limited that of course you'll need to choose promptly.
White, pink and blue Satin Slippers that were $3 are now $1.50.
White Kid Slippers that were $2.50 are now $1.25.
Bronze Kid Slippers, some with straps, some plain, that were $3.50 and $3 are now $1.75 and $1.50.

John Wanamaker,

Read The Transcript

HIGH GRADE MERCHANDISE
AT LOWER PRICES THAN
At Any Other Store!

ONE OF THE REASONS OF OUR GREAT SUCCESS LIES in the fact that we sell nothing but High Grade Merchandise and sell it lower than any other store. To save money on all purchases is the aim of this store. Because of the large quantities of goods that we handle, because of our SPOT CASH payments for merchandise, because of our selling for cash only, we can buy and sell for less money than any other store.

This store is so full of good things, SPECIAL BARGAINS, it is a difficult task to select a few items for an advertisement. To-day there are many specials in every department.

Shoe Department.

$2.00—Ladies' Oxford Ties. Did you ever see such elegant Oxford Ties for $2.00? Made to sell at $2.50. If you are particular about your shoes we are sure to suit you. Soft, rich leather, fashionable moderation toes, very latest tips, a remarkable aggregation of beautiful curves, make any foot a beauty Black and Brown Kids, fresh stock.

Our $2.50 Shoes are as pretty as June roses, in their own particular way, made of jet black and handsome brown glace kid, with the new toes, soft leather and silk lining, that fit without a wrinkle, fast color eyelets, perfectly lasted, in slender round toes, anywhere else you'd pay a dollar more.

Notions and Little Things.

Highly satisfactory qualities, at always right prices. The stock is bristling wite new articles.

English Pins, full count, 3c the paper. American Pins, full count, 1c the paper. Needles, 1c the paper. Safety Pins, 2c dozen, Morning Pins, 2c the box.

White Tape, 1c the roll. Feather Stitched Braid, 5c the piece. Corset Steels, 5c. P. N. Corset Steels with cork protectors, 8c.

Black Darning Cotton, O. N. T., 2c ball.

Men's Seamless Hose, 5c. Children's Black Hose, 5c the pair.

Whale Bones, 4c the dozen. Agate Buttons, 3c the gross, 144 buttons.

DeLong Hooks and Eyes, 8c the card of 2 dozen. Safety Hooks and Eyes, 4c the card of 2 dozen. Swan Bill Hook and Eyes, 1c the card of 2 dozen.

Stocknet Dress Shields, 8c the pair.

One lot Buttercolor Lace reduced to half price. 35c Lace 18c; 25c Lace 13c; 20c Lace 10c; 18c Lace 9c; 15c Lace 8c; 10c Lace 5c.

SPECIAL. Two Thousand Yards Heavy Brown Muslin, thirty inches wide, 3 cents the yard, value 6 cents.

Plain White Swiss, 16 cents the yard.

Two Thousand Yards Grass Cloth, 5 cents the yard, value 8 cts.

J. B. Messick,

Cochran Block, Middletown, Del.

GOOD EATINGS by "Mozis Addums."

"In the lower part of my countenance there is a remarkable excavation, which while it does not disfigure me a great deal, costs me a heap of money. To fill up this pit has been the labor of my life. The good people who first discovered this gaping cavern, endeavored to stop it up with—what do you reckon? Milk! Fact, I assure you. The remembrance makes me laugh. My month is the wonderful excavation alluded to. It's very strange but somehow I love to eat. Don't you? I can't help it. The habit is confirmed and I don't want to break myself. Matters have come to such a pass that unless I go three times a day to a long table and thrust a variety of things into my excavation, I am sure to feel badly. And sometimes I feel badly if I do thrust them down. Odd isn't it?" (To be continued.)

All the "Mozis Addumses" and others who really enjoy good eating are invited to

Jones' New Store,

The old RICE STAND, where the Purest Confections and the Freshest Fruits, Foreign and Domestic, Raisins, Nuts, &c., are constantly kept on hand.

ICE CREAM

The purest, best and cheapest, is furnished at wholesale in any quantity. Write about it. It is retailed by the plate to suit the most delicate taste.

CIGARS! SEGARS! CIGARS!

If you want extra good, go to Jones' for them.

HARRY JONES.

MRS. E. B. RICE, Superintendent.

An opportunity to visit the City that will pay three-fold.

The Greatest Reduction Sale in fine Clothes we ever made. Ten Thousand Suits for cost and less.

Suits from $18 to $12: $12 to $7.50
Others, $12 to $6.50: $10 to $3

In addition we pay Railroad Fare on the purchase of a reasonable amount.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia

Job Printing

A SPECIALTY

THE TRANSCRIPT PULISHING HOUSE.

The Middletown Transcript

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7.38, a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4.09 p. m
Going south, 8.55 a. m., 4.56 p. m. 5.51 Lock Pouch to Wilmington and Philadelphia. For Odessa, 8.10, 10.45 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9.10 a. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 12, 1897

Local News.

—Read the "ad" "Good Eatings by Mozis Addums."

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—See the "ad." of Photographer Trinkl'ere and accept his invitation to visit his studio.

—Read carefully the circulars of instruction issued by the Light and Water Commission this week.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural Implements on hand

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—Four Milch Cows for Sale—One with calf at her side. Apply Thos. H. Swan, Delaware City, Delaware.

—Bishop Monaghan confirmed a class of 108 at St. Paul's Romen Catholic Church in Wilmington, on Sunday.

—Mrs. Fannie Lockwood has "Children's Day" hats, to supply all wants. They are pretty, cheap and in great variety.

—The base ball game here this afternoon between the home club and Odessa will be called at 3.30 o'clock. Admission free.

—It is all right for a man to make a name for himself, but he should be careful not to make it on the back of another man's check.!

—For Sale Cheap, a five drawer Singer Sewing Machine as good as new—never been used, sold for want of use. Apply at this office.

—"Children's Day" services will be held at Sassafras M. P. Church on next Sunday 13th at 8 P. M. An interesting programme will be rendered.

—The young gentlemen of Middletown and Delaware City will give their first dance for the season at the Piers on Friday evening, the 25th inst.

—A bicycle is about as hard and unreasonable a thing to manage in a muddy road as a rudderless boat in a stiff blow. Try it if you don't think so.

—Mrs. Ella Jackson who died in a Philadelphia hospital on Tuesday morning was burried yesterday from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Henderson.

—We have a special bargain in Bicycles; and many in the harness line. If you are thinking of either come see us at once, we are sure that we can interest you.

J. C. Parker.

—The workmen who for two months past have been refitting Murphy's Mills with the lastest machinery, finished this week. Mr. Clothier will take charge next week.

—The Outlaw Races, from Elkton, and Iron Hill, are advertised for the Warwick track at 2 P. M. to-day. Their continuance there is doubtful though rumor says Tuesday is to be big day.

Professional Card.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—Miss Hariet E. Pile, the money order clerk in the Wilmington Post Office, fell or threw herself from the fourth story window of her boarding house early Wednesday morning. Death was instantaneous.

—Notwithstanding the very cool nights that have prevailed, our farmers say growing corn and vegetation is looking remarkably well. The prospects for wheat was never better, the cool weather being most advantageous.

—The entertainment to be given in the Opera House, Monday and Tuesday evenings, has had larger audiences the second night in every town on this peninsula. This tells the character of the show.

—Before buying a farm implement of any kind consult Geo. H. McIntyre of Warwick who is agent for the celebrated Osborn zooch who will furnish them at the lowest possible price. Also repairs for same.

—The Transcript told all there was last week of the Boggs—Bank Defalcation, except the amount has grown to $75,000 or $100,000. Nothing has been heard from the absconding teller and the Bank is doing business as usual.

—To be unhappy get angry with your neighbor, and then think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two, and take a walk to the burial ground, and continually saying to yourself as you go, "When shall I be buried here?"

—The ladies of the Methodist Protestan Church in Warwick will hold an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival in the hall over the vacant store on the evenings of June 15th, 16th, and 17th. A kind invitation is extended to all to come and enjoy themselves.

—The receipts of the Festival given by the Diamond State Band were $65 00. Had the patronage been equal to the deserts of the Band the receipts would have been double, but the weather was cool and the festival crop has been unusually heavy this season.

—Mr. S. M. Reynolds who was in Princess Anne on business was a witness to the disgraceful lynching there on Wednesday. It was disgraceful because the poor, ignorant fiend had but just pleaded to an assult on Mrs. Benj. T. Kelley and had been sentenced to be hanged. Without disguise the crowd took the negro from the sheriff and despite the pleadings of the judge they beat him to insensibility and hanged him to a tree. Such scenes are demoralizing.

—The one thing insisted upon by the Show given in the Opera House, Monday and Tuesday evenings, is the unobjectionable character of every part of the performance. In the three hours of instruction, pleasure and fun, no lady will find aught to object to.

—Mr. George L. Vandegrift, of McDonough, has this week purchased the site on which the Sassafras Creamery was recently burned. He will rebuild at once. Mr. Vandegrift owns the creameries at McDonough and Mt. Pleasant and the new one started this week at Murphy's Mills. He is making the greatest success of the business.

—LeGore's combination of lime is no building or magnesia lime. It is manufactured exclusively for the growth of crops and the general improvement of soils. By experimenting, farmers will find it to have double the power of other limes. Now is the time to lime all sod fields and bulk ahead for the stubble and wheat fields. Nothing equal to this lime for grass and wheat.

For full information, address,
J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

—Certainly the interest in schools which the people have is not manifested by the number who vote at the school meetings. On Saturday last twelve ballots were cast at the election for members of the Board of Education. Martin B. Burris, Esq., and Mr. John W. Jolls were reelected, and in the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Dunning Mr. E. S. Jones received eight votes being elected over Dr. Thos. H. Gilpin who received four votes.

—Mr. J. H. Smith has an elephant on his hands—or its equal. This week he was regretting to a Philadelphia friend the loss of a valuable watch dog when the offer of another was made and accepted. The latter is an immense Great Dane bloodhound as strong as an ox, quiet but with all the appearance of a ferocity that makes the knees weak. If an Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., should come along Mr. Smith might make a present to them.

—The Smyrna Times says the three or four lines in the daily papers announcing the appointment last Saturday of Jos. H. Deakye as post-master at Clayton, "fell like a wet blanket" on the Republicans there. It is factionalism which should be buried. Is he competent; is he honest; is he a Republican, not a factionalist? should be the only question. The appointment of George E. Smith at Laurel, the first Presidential appointment in the State, is likely to be like two "wet blankets." Mr. Smith served under the Harrison Administration.

—On Thursday Gov. Tunnell re-appointed Judge Nicholson as Chancellor under the New Constitution. It is everywhere recognized as an excellent selection. The other five judges were not named, the politicians having forced themselves and their interests into the Governor's private councils. There are diverse personal interest and political which must be heard: 'Tis pity but 'tis true. Up to the hour of going to press yesterday evening no other appointments had been announced.

—Much has been written and spoken, too much, of Gordy, the heartless murderer and the brazen convict. He seems unmoved according to all reports by his condition, joking of his gallows as the noose approached him. If the press and the people, and even in many instances the pulpit, would gratify the vanity less by less public notice of such poor wretches, the influence would be for the better. Gordy was hanged at 10.25 yesterday morning. He made quite a rambling talk on the scaffold, reviewing the testimony at his trial and died protesting his innocence. There was a big crowd, drawn by curiosity but no disorder.

CHURCH CHIMES.

The Forest Church Sunday School will observe Children's Day on to-morrow evening at 7½ oclock. All are cordially invited.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will admistered to-morrow morning in the Forest Presbyterian church. Preparatory service this afternoon at three o'clock. The Session will meet immediately after the Preparatory service, and also on to-morrow morning at 10.15 o'clock to receive those desiring to unite with the church.

To-morrow the annual service will be held at Old St. Annes at 10.30 a. m., the weather being favorable. In case of rain the services will be postponed for a week. Not only the members and congregation of St. Anne's Church gather at this historic spot on these anniversary occasions but Episcopal friends from other places and those of other denominations whose relatives lie in the interesting grave yard, meet and worship there one day in the year. The promise is for a bright day.

"Lift Up."

Such was the title of the programme chosen by the M. E. Sunday-school of this town for the Children's Day Exercises. Last Sabbath, beautiful, bright, warm, was the fortunately chosen time. As usual the morning was given up to the little folks and they are always interesting. They were fully up to expectations last Sabbath.

In the evening the main school was in evidence, filling at least half the church, which at both services was crowded. The chief feature of the programme was the declaration of the Young People's Republic for Law, Intelligence, Fraternity, Temperance, Uprightness, and Patriotism. The initial letter of these words giving point to the teachings of the leader, "Miss Liberty," and the responses of ths six scholars representing the school. To "LIFTUP" is a noble work and these is no better place to teach it than in the Sunday-schools. The music by the orchestra was very attractive.

Children's Day at Warwick.

Children's Day was observed in the Methodist Protestant Church in Warwick on Sabbath last. There was an overflowing attendance. The exercises were very interesting and impressive. The children acquitted themselves admirably. The programme consisted of singing, responsive readings, recitations, dialogues and an address by the pastor.

The Church was most beautifully decorated. On the platform was a mount of evergreen almost entirely covered with roses, and the whole surmounted with a cross of evergreen. In the dazzling light of the chandelier above, its appearance was most beautiful. A collection for Foreign Missions was taken and $12.25 was raised.

Gardner the Magician.

The old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye" will receive a practical demonstration at the Opera House Monday and Tuesday nights June 14 and 15th when Gardner the American magician and his company of entertainers will appear. Gardner's tricks, sleight-of hand and mechanical mysteries are said to be most cleverly executed. Another interesting and instructive feature of the performance will be the exhibitions of Edison's greatest electrical wonder, the Cineograph. This wonderful instrument reproduces on a screen life size and moving figures taken from life. The figures move and act in the most natural manner. Also an illustration of the great fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Admission 25cts. Reserved seats 35 and 50cts now on sale at Letherbury's Hardware Store.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

Mrs. E. W. Purnell is the guest of Elkton friends.

—Mrs. J. S. Crouch is visiting friends in Wilmington.

—Miss Annie Adams, of Dover, is the guest of Miss Sallie Jolls.

—Hon. John W. Jolls is confined to the house with a severe cold.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor have been in New York this week.

—Col. George H. Raymond, of Smyrna, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lucie Cochran is visiting Miss Duncan at Marshalton, Delaware.

—Dr. Martin Barr, of Elwin, Pa., is visiting his mother on Cass street.

—Miss Bernice Metten, of Lewes, is the guest of Miss Louise Reynolds.

—Miss Will Beasten is enjoying the attractions at Willow Grove Park.

—Miss Clara Wood, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving.

—Dr. Walter O. Stack, formerly of Middletown, returns to Rehoboth this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maxwell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Letherbury on Sunday.

—Mrs. John A. Reynolds, Jr., has returned home from a visit with Newark friends.

—Miss Blanche Messick has been ill for a fortnight with a slow fever. She is improving.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, of New York, parents of Rev. W. J. Wilkie, are guests at the rectory.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Price, of New Jersey, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Willits this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Poole entertained a party of friends at "Sugar Loaf" on Saturday.

—Robert H. Davis, Esqr. of Milford, ex-State Treasurer, was the guest of Mr. George Wilson on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Fannie Vasey, of Philadelphia, spent several days with her sister this week, Miss Clara Belle Wilson.

—Mr. Walter Beasten, with the Kent Iron Hardware Company, Wilmington, spent Sunday with his sisters.

—Miss Clarissa Richards, with Lippincott of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Richards.

—Mr. R. P. Robinson and Miss Snodgrass, of Wilmington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pool the first of the week.

—John V. Craven, Esqr., of Salem, N. J. spent several days the first of the week with friends here, attending the Old Drawyers Anniversary.

—Mrs. S. B. Reed, of Berkeley, Cal., arrived this week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Burris, and other relatives and friends in the east.

Drs. R. B. McKee and I. S. Vallandigham attended the annual session of the State Medical Association which was held at Rehoboth this week.

—Mr. Lester Covington, of New York, who for the past six weeks has been quite ill at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. E. Barnard, is convalescing.

—Rev. Albert Chandler, of Townsend, paid his respects to the Transcript sanctum on Thursday. He was visiting his uncle, Mr. John Drummond.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keller, who have been residing in Europe the past nine years, have been the guests this week of her brother, Mr. J. B. Bratton and his family.

—Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, of New York, who on the 19th leaves for an European tour until October, is the guest of his father, Dr. G. G. Chamberlaine, and other relatives.

—Dr. John H. Hammond, the assistant resident physician at Farnhurst, stopped in Middletown for a few hours on Thursday, on his way to visit his parents in Georgetown, Del.

The Commencement.

The examinations at the Middletown Public Schools have closed with this week. The entire class passed and the graduates are Blanche Armstrong, Fannie Burstan, Dora Culbertson, Maud Smith, Lee Corrie, and Walter Green. The Baccaulaurate sermon will be delivered to-morrow morning at 10.30 in the M. E. Church by the pastor, the entire school attending.

The Graduating Exercises will be held in Room No. 1 on Wednesday at 2. p. m. when the members of the class will read their essays.

The graduating address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Baker, of Wilmington, on Thursday evening, June 17 at 8 p. m. There will be music, duetts, quartetts and recitations.

The Clayton Real Estate.

The sale on Saturday last by John Biggs, Esq., of the residue of the Martha E. Clayton estate, situated as it is in the centre of the business property of Middletown, drew to town quite a number of persons.

Lot No. 1, containing three thousand and sixty-three square feet, adjoining Davis and Price s Hardware Store, was sold to L. Clarence Scott for $130.

Lot No. 2, adjoining No. 1 and same frontage of thirty and one-half feet, was sold to Mrs. Clara V. Emerson for $208.00.

No. 3, containing 4198 square feet with two story frame dwelling, and Furniture Store, now occupied by J. H. Emerson, was sold to Mrs. Clara V. Emerson for $1200.00.

No. 4, the Transcript Building with 3410 square feet, was sold to Mrs. Fannie C. Williams for $1000.00.

No. 5, the Brick Store and Dwelling, Corner of West Main and South Broad streets, and double frame dwelling and store house containing 7032 square feet, was sold to Mrs Fannie C. Williams for $4250.00.

No. 6, is the Express Office, purchased at a previous sale by Mr. L. C. Scott.

No. 7, the bakery, a two story frame dwelling with 3146 square feet, was sold to Paul Weber for $1000.00.

The total sales amount to $7788.00 and the purchasers are to appear in Orphans' Court to-day for confirmation of the sale.

Plants for Sale.

Coleus, Geraniums Moon-flower, and those Big Chrysanthemums. Now is the time to plant.

Richard Clayton,
Cass Street, Middletown, Del.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg

Account of the Meeting of the Junior Order American Mechanics at Pittsburg, the B. & O. will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River at *one single fare* for the round trip, for all trains of June 13, 14, 17 and 18, valid for return passage until June 20, inclusive.

Saengerbund Festival.—Philadephia

The B. & O. will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of Ohio River, for all trains June 19 to 23, inclusive, valid for return passage until June 26, inclusive, at rate of *one single fare* for the round trip.

For further information, call on nearest B. & O. Agent.

The Transcript $1.00 per year.

DELAWARE CITY.

W. Vanhekle, Jr., is somewhat better.

Miss Edna Ubil spent Sunday in Salem.

Dr. Ogle spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mullin has returned from Philadelphia.

Mr. E. Herbert, of New Castle, visited J. Reeves this week.

Mr. Richard Starr, of Salem, N. J., was in Town on Monday.

Miss Lucie Chears is visiting Miss Annie Nock in Glasboro, N. J.

John R. Swan has resumed his duties on the steamer Alsenhorn.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of State Road, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Nickle.

Niss Helen Chears was entertained over Sunday by Miss Lucie Cochran.

Misses Thompson and Martindale, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in town.

The Misses Clark have returned from a protracted visited to Philadelphia.

Mrs. George W. Reybold is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dale Stewart at Media, Pa.

Mrs. F. Warren and Miss Natalei Reybold visited in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Craig and Mrs. Hughes were married on Thursday by the Rev. H. S. Thompson.

Mr. Geo. C. Bennett, daughter and son, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

The service celebrating Children's Day to-morrow will be held in the Presbyterian Church in the evening.

The steamer Richard Willing is running through the canal for the daylight trip instead of the Gen. Cadwallader.

Drs. Belville and Ogle attended the annual convention of the State Medical Society at Rehoboth on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. A. Milligan, of Wilmington "Superintendent Temperance Instruction," will give a talk in Assembly Hall on the afternoon of June 15th, 1897, to the teachers, scholars, School Board, W. C. T. U. and all others who desire to hear her on the effect of alcohol on the system.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

The festival given by the Cornet Band was well attended on Thursday evening.

Mrs. M. J. Foxwell, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. E. Weldon.

The M. E. Sunday-school has decided to hold their Children's Day service on the last Sunday in June.

Mr. Abram Chandler returned to his home near Stanton on Wednesday, after a short visit with his son, Rev. Albert Chandler.

The new roller mill is about completed. They started the machinery on Thursday to test it, and expect to be in opperation by Saturday.

The Town Board met on Saturday and organized by electing J. D. Stradley, President; Winfield Lattomus, Secretary; and I. Pritchard, Treasurer.

The "Lend a Hand Society" held its entertainment on last Friday evening and considering the unfavorable weather they were quite successful. They have decided to donate quite a nice little sum to the trustees of the M. E. Church toward the new chairs.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Sabbath last was a perfect day. Long before the hour for service at Old Drawyer's Church the people began to gather there, the balmy air and the delightful view being so inviting. At both the morning and afternoon services the old church, which looks as bright and clean as a new pin, was crowded. The decorations were the long green leaf of the marsh flag in front of the pulpit, with banks of ivy in the windows, decorated with old fielddaisies, all the most appropriate in memory of the forefathers.

The sermon of the morning was an able one, plain and logical, based on the life of St. Paul, Acts XXVI-22 to 23, by a former pastor of the Church, Dr. Crowell. With him in the quaint old pulpit, assisting in the services, were Rev. J. L. Vallandigham, the venerable pastor now in charge, Rev. F. H. Moore of Forest Church of this town, Rev. L. A. Oates, of Delaware City, Rev. R. A. Davidson of St. Georges, Rev. O. S. Gillingham of Port Penn, and Rev. Mr. Hurst of the Odessa M. E. Church.

The afternoon services were under the auspices of the "Friends of Old Drawyers," presided over by L. C. Vandegrift, Esq., H. C. Conrad, Esqr., read a paper upon Dr. Thomas Reed, the Revalutionary pastor, 1768-'96. Brief addresses were made by others and the reunion was one of true religious spirit, hearty social greeting and the best of good fellowship. May the memory of all such historical churches ever be kept green.

A WESTERN YANKEE.

"I am Dr. C. N. Thomas, of Iowa, a native of Illinois, a student at Heidelburg for two years, an extensive European traveler, &c, &c, and have recently spent two months in Cuba, and am lecturing on the condition of that island, &c, and I wish you to be one of twelve to guaarntee each a dollar towards my lecture here, &c," said a Western Yankee who with ample cheek visited a number of the citizens of Middletown last Friday. At least half of the twelve "Cuban sympathizers," as their friends jokingly call them, could have prepared the lecture by reading and study. The twelve men were soon pledged by the sharp Yankee though any prophet could have predicted that not a citizen of the town could have secured the same pledges, so naturally do we fall into the clutches of the wily stranger. The night came, rainy and uncomfortable. The "Dr." talked to 13 citizens and two strangers. The lecture of an hour was very good, well-arranged and instructive, but some of his audience doubted his having visited the island since he claimed to have been in the town in Nov. or Dec. where Dr. Ruiz was incarcerated while that patriot was not arrested until February. The "Dr." did not get the applause which he suggested that an auditor might lead but those who attended got their money's worth fully besides the lesson on "Yankees" in general. It would have paid others to have attended at "twenty-five cents" but not at the guarantee price.

The Bane of Beauty.

Beauty's bane is the fading or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet unrifled by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hair is unknown to those who use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watkins, of Smyrna, spent Sunday in town.

The "Red Men" enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Unruh this week.

Miss Anna Lord spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Lord.

Miss Lidie Gilch has returned from Atlantic City where she taught during the past school year.

Mrs. Humphries and Miss Short spent Tuesday and Wednesday with their cousin Mrs. Jos. H. Enos.

Walter Dulin narrowly escaped a serious accident last Saturday. While at work in the creamery his clothing caught in the machinery and, but for Mr Hartley's presence of mind in stopping the engine, he would probably have been very seriously hurt.

Thanks to the efforts of "The Friends of Old Drawyers," a very enjoyable day was passed at the old church last Sunday. In the morning Dr. Crowell, a former pastor, delivered an excellent discourse and in the afternoon Mr. Conrad, of Wilmington, read a most interesting paper on "Dr. Reed," the pastor who rebuilt Old Drawyers. We wish "The Friends of Old Drawers" success in all their efforts for the qaint old church is well worthy of preservation.

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	19c
Country Butter, lb	12@15c
Eggs, doz	7c
Lard, lb	11@12c
Potatoes	35@40
Spring chickens	12½
Apples per basket	60c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	76c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	74c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 00
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	26
Corn, cob, bus	26c
Oats, bus	22c

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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CABINETS from $2 up.

FIRST CLASS AND GUARANTEED.
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Also CRAYONS, PASTELS and WATER COLOR Made

from any kind or any size of Picture, and finished by myself at the Studio, at Reasonable Prices.

HENRI TRINKL'ERE,
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
12june3m MIDDLETOWN, DEL

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Entrance Examination.

Entrance Examinations will be held at Delaware College on Friday, June 18th, 1897, beginning at 9.30 a. m.; also on the same date at any of the following places at which candidates for admission of the College may indicate a desire to appear for examination; viz., Wilmington, Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Seaford, Georgetown and Milford.

Applicants will kindly notify the President as early as possible at which of these places they will present themselves for examination,

GEO. A. HARTER President,
5june2t Newark, Del.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

EXTRA FINE REGISTERED

Eng. Berkshire Pigs,

TEN WEEKS OLD, AND
Two FINE SOWS, 8 Months Old.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or no sale.

A. L. LEWIS,
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FOUNDED IN 1748.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,

FOURTH AND WEST STREETS
Wilmington, Delaware.

THE CLASS IN KINDERGARTEN TRAINING beginning September 13, 1897, will have the following faculty:

Principal, Isaac T. Johnson, Psychology.
Lida M. Kimball, Theory and Practice.
Enos L. Doane, History of Education.
Evelyn Egbert, Physical Training.
Clawson S. Hammitt, Form and Color.

A course to prepare for teaching in public schools will also be given in connection with the kindergarten. The tuition rates will be moderate.

5junlm ISAAC T. JOHNSON, Principal.

G. W. INGRAM, Middletown. S. M. ENOS Odessa.

Ingram & Enos,

AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to call sales of Real Estate Personal Property, &c., and guarantee to give satisfaction.

Call on or address, for terms, &c., either
All business will receive prompt attention

Edwin R. Cochran, Jr.

Attorney-at-Law!

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Wilmington. Delaware

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE.

Miss Annie J. Jarrell, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Talley spent Sunday with Mrs. I. R. Staats.

Mr. Irvin R. Staats, of Jenkingtown, Pa., spent Sunday with friends here.

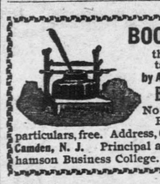
Miss Elsie Deakyne, of Fox Chase, Pa., is visiting her parents near Deakynville.

Mrs. Willie Huggins, of Smyrna, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. B. F. David.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hurlock, of Massey's, Md., spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Nickerson.

The strawberry season is at its height. The yield ir good and quite a large number of crates are shipped to Philadelphia by Steamers from Fleming's Landing.

The Friendship Sunday school held its Children's Day services last Sunday morning. The program used was "The Young People's Republic" and was rendered credibly by the school. Miss Dalemo Draper acted as "Liberty." The church was pretty with its banks and bouquet of flowers and evergreens. The collection was $15.25.



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1897. 1897.

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WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 9, NORTH WHARVES,
AS PER TIME TABLE.

Grain, Fruit and STOCK

Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all Consignments.

Odessa.	JUNE	Phila.
Thurs'y, 3d 11 a m	Tuesday, 1st 5 p m	
Monday, 7th 1 p m	Friday, 4th 7 p m	
Thurs'y 10th 3½ p m	Tuesday, 8th 11 a m	
*Mond'y 14th 7½ p m	Friday, 11th 1 p m	
Thurs'y 17th 11 a m	*Tuesd'y, 15th 4½ p m	
Monday 21st 1 p m	Friday 18th 7 p m	
Thurs'dy 24th 3½ p m	Tuesday 22d 11 a m	
Monday 28th 6½ p m	Friday 25th 12½ p m	
	Tuesday 29th 3½ p m	

*No Passengers taken on Junl 14th or 15th.

Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.

For information in regard to Freight Rates, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware.
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk. 5mytf

The Finest.

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No. 122 Market St.
Wilmington, Del.

Everything in Season.
Oysters in Every tyle
Ice Cream and Ices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

I make a Specialty of Catering to Parties Picnic, Weddings, etc.

Telephone 15-87.

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The Paper of the People.
For the People and with the People.

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Fearless in Expression.
Sound in Principle.
Unswerving in Its Allegiance to
Right Theories and
Right Practices.

The SUN Publishes All the News All the Time, but is does not allow is columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter.

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The Weekly SUN Publishers all the News of each week, giving complete accounts of all events of interest throughout the world. As an Agricultural paper The Weekly SUN is unsurpassed. It is edited by writters of practical experience, who knows what farming means and what farmers want in an agricultural journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the Agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, of the proceedings of farmers' clubs and institutes, and the discussion of new methods and ideas in agriculture. Its Markets Reports, Poulty Department and Veterinary column are particularly valuable to country readers. Every issue contains Stories, Poems, Household and Puzzles Columns, a variety of interesting and instructive selected matter and others features, which make it a welcome visitor in city and country homes alike.

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The Transcript $1 per year

WHAT'S THE USE of us after you're blind. We can't restore sight. We can give every aid now to strengthen and preserve your sight, but coming later, would be like putting glasses on a blind folded man.

We are here now—we want you now—your eyes need help now. Examination FREE.

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SPECIALIST IN LENSES for the EYE;

4235 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, will again be at Mrs. Massey's Jewelry Store, MIDDLETOWN

Tuesday, June 29th.

5june.4-mos

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LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

HARVESTING GOODS.—Hay Forks, Lubricating Oils, Rope for Hay Forks, Mowing Scythes and Swaths, Field Cans, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Tubs, Buckets, Clothes Baskets, Ironing Boards, Sad Irons, (Mrs. Potts' and the old sty le.) Brooms, Brushes, Mops, &c.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—Lawn Mowers, Hedge Knives, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Rubber Hose and Reels, Milk Pans, Cream Kettles—*The best and lowest price 5 and 6 gallon Milk Cans, and Strainer Pails ever seen here.* Preserving Kettles, Mason's Fruit Jars, Fruit Cans, Wire Cloth, Window Screens and Screen Doors. *Oil and Gasoline Stoves* in great variety from **$1.50** to **$16.50.**

The Famous "Missouri Steam Washer," recommended by our best housekeepers, and no washerwoman can afford to be without it. Gasoline and Coal Oil, Agate Ware and Tin Ware in large assortments.

Ranges and Cook Stoves, for coal or Wood, a large variety and *lowest prices* ever known here. Ready-Mixed Paints of the best manufactures. White Lead, Linseed Oil, Varnishes and Colors.

See our No. 7, five-hole Range, at - - **$12.00**
And our "New Flag" Range, No. 8, at - - - **$16.00**

We have the stock and will *exchange* the *Goods* for *Dollars* at prices that will surprise you.

Do not forget it! We allow a *DISCOUNT* of *TEN PER CENT.* for *SPOT CASH* on all our *RANGES* and *COOK STOVES.*

MIDDLETOWN HARDWARE HOUSE, Opera House Building.

Straw Hats, Thin Clothing, Summer Underwear, Russett Shoes.

They are all here Good qualities, new styles and moderate prices. Straw Hats from 25 cents to $3.00. The new shapes in Mackinaws, Manilas, Split Braids and genuine Panamas. Big line of styles in all sizes. New things for boys and little boys. Thin Clothing; all kinds and sizes, novelties, staples and neat patterns.

Summer Underwear—Big line from 25 cents a garment to the finest Stuttgarter feather-weight woolen underwear.

Russett Shoes—$3, $4 and $5. Boys' and little boys' sizes $1.50 and $2—the best made. Full stock in every department and at bottom prices, as spot cash and buying in large quantities can make.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS,
Clothing, Hats, Shoes. Sixth and Market, Wilmington.

Order of Publication.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County.

WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS
vs.
AULY HILL and JACOB HILL.

And now, to-wit, this seventh day of May, A. D., 1897, the subpoena in this cause having been issued and delivered to the Sheriff more than thirty days before the return thereof, and Jacob Hill, one of the defendants, not being found, and not having appeared on motion of Martin B. Burris, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainant, and upon affidavit of William R. Flinn, Sheriff, that the said Jacob Hill resides out of the State of Delaware, to-wit, at the City and County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, it is ordered by the Chancellor that the said Jacob Hill appear in this cause on or before the twelfth day of June, next, or that the bill be taken pro confesso as to him.

And the Register is directed to cause a copy of this order to be published within thirty days from this date in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in New Castle County, to be continued in said newspaper for thirty days after the first publication thereof.

JOHN R. NICHOLSON, Chancellor.

Attest:
Coleen Ferguson, Register in Chancery.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

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Everyone is delighted with our Skirt and Shirt Waist holders—easily adjusted, durable and does the work just right. No hurry in pinning, no loss of temper when the pins give way. Taylor's Shirt Waist Supporter improves the fit and comfort of every wearer of shirt waists. Our lady demonstrator remains another week to show the method of using this supporter. 25c each.

On our counters to-day are two splendid bargains taken from our stock for a quick sale from our Black Dress Goods:

Black Bluele Etamine, 40 inches wide 25c from 50c.
Black Etamine, 50 inches wide, 50c from 75 cents.

Colgate & Co.'s Antiseptic Dental Powder for cleaning and whitening the teeth. Customers who bought them at the first sale say they never had a better for removing tartar from

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BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
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MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!
Paints of the Best Manufactures.
BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL
...LIME...
DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
BEST VEINS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

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FIRE OR LIGHTNING?
not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the
...Kent County...
Mutual Insurance Co.,
You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy
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D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
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We Still Have Left
$250,000 Worth
—OF—
CLOTHING!

Now is your opportunity—embrace it. Clothing will never be cheaper than at present, and we are offering to-day greater bargains than any other house in the city. Call and be convinced.

Our Stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing
Is the largest in the city and is comprised of the products of the best mills in the United States and abroad and in order to move things lively we have put the knife into our goods and have made a deep cut.

As our special offering for the next 30 days we propose to furnish you with better clothing than ever, and this, too, in the face of very decided advances in the cost of material and labor. Just look at our prices:

500 Men's Suits, at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $20.00.
500 Men's Suits at $15.00, sold elsewhere at $30.00.
300 Boys' Suits at $4.50, sold elsewhere at $9.00.
300 Boys' Suits at $6.00, sold elsewhere at $12.00.
250 Children's Suits at $1.50 to $3.00, sold elsewhere at double prices.
1000 Pair of Pants at $1.00 to $5.00.

Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

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NASAL CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. This remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drugs.
CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Opens and cleans the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c by mail.
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sallow complexion, bad taste in the mouth, heavy, dull feeling; miserable, upset—liver out of order. Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills will put it in order.
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White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.
Send to us for a free sample, or get 25c. worth at your druggist's and see if they don't.
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AND WE WILL BE DELIGHTED TO SHOW YOU THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN MIDTOWN.
Look for our New Ad. next week.
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Middletown - Delaware.

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POULTRY FOOD and
Cholera Preventive.
Prepared only at Vaughan's Pharmacy West Main street, Middletown, Delaware, is highly recommended by those who have used it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy condition, it being just as true of "birds" as anything else that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the hens being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there's more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers]
25c. a PACKAGE,
VAUGHAN'S Pharmacy,
The trade supplied at liberal discount.

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Seventeen Years Experience
REFERENCE—New Castle County Nations Bank, of Odessa, Del.
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The Suit's Ruined
you may think, but if you send it to us we'll clean it in a way that will surprise and delight you.
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lookwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, J. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, JUNE 12, 1897

Of Interest of Farmers

GIVE THE BOY A ROOM OF HIS OWN.

A room of her own is a customary privilege with girls at home, while the boy of the house, even under the same roof, has what might be termed only "bed and board." He ought to have a place he can call his own, furnished after his own tastes—or at least after good taste, suitable for growing, jolly, fun-loving boyhood.

In it should be places for all his loved possessions, his bats and balls, marbles and games, shelves for books, and a neat writing outfit with plenty of white paper, and his inclinations should be regarded, and any inherent tendencies for special work encouraged to the utmost.

Does he like to handle tools? See that he has them. Encourage him to gather them, paying him for certain labor about the farm to enable him to do this with his own money, if necessary. He will enjoy their possession the more. Does he love music? Strive to secure an instrument he likes and let him master his own voice and sing with the family or the girls. Music hath power, not only to soothe the savage breast, but to refine and soften the rougher elements and boisterous nature of the average boy, to his lasting benefit. Does he like natural history? The study of birds and flowers? The grass of the fields, the insects of the air, the leaves of the trees, the life of the woods and meadows? Then thank God for it and aid the efforts he may make to the end of better facilities for knowing the wonders of Nature which lie so near to his hand in his everyday life and occupations. See that he gets a microscope of good power of enlargement. Nothing in all the world of wonders but may become more wonderful by the added knowledge possible in its use. The drop of water under a magnifying glass instantly assumes a fascinating field of study and interest, an ocean teeming with myriad life and vegetation. The commonest flower beneath the magic of this larger vision offers hours of pleasant investigation and study. Stretched at length on the summer ground by-and-by he may, with this marvel of human ingenuity, observe the more than human ingenuity of the tiny ants, and discover strange things, especially if a good natural history is at hand, as it should be by all means.

Does your boy complain that country life is dull for him? If so, do you ever ask yourself the question, "Is it my fault?"

When I suggest that a room be fitted up especially for the boy or boys—I hope there is more than one by the way—do not conjure an expensive outfit and furnishings. Not at all. I will venture the statement that home-made things will be more truly appreciated, for in providing them you show a personal interest in the welfare of your boy, which is more to him, even though he hardly realizes the fact, than gilded polish and silken covers.

The more the boy himself is permitted to contribute toward the completeness of his "den," the better. If a two foot border can be painted all around the sides of the room, put a rug, even a simple square of carpet, on the floor. If tacked down, see that a heavy layer of newspaper is beneath to make it warm and noiseless to the feet.

From a clean packing case a book case of shelves may be easily constructed. I will give more explicit directions if asked to do so through these columns, but I think the ingenious boy or interested parent, even the mother, may manage this in some satisfactory way. Brightly-colored print cloth may be used to drape or tack over all, with brass-headed nails. Heavy picture cord will answer to hang it up by; or, better, I may be set on another similar case fitted with shelves and pigeon holes, for the numerous outfits dear to a boy's heart. Ample room for books should be provided, and filled. Books of the best class are comparatively cheap now and to the boys who will learn to love good reading, all things are possible.

Let him throw back his bedclothes in the morning, and open the window and close his door in leaving the room. Don't think such a daily care belongs exclusively to the mother or sister. The more of the little homely duties the boy does, the better. I have no fears for his manhood, because, forsooth, he may put on his sister's apron and help his tired mother wash dishes! Not a bit of it. When he has done it and his mother smiles gratefully in appreciation, there's a stone laid in the building of a generous, broad-minded character.

There are seasons with all of us when we want to be alone. And we all ought to have a place sacred to individualism. What Tom keeps in his room should be beyond interference by others. In too many homes the "woman's rights" are better protected than the boy's right's! Let's give him a chance to become independent. Give him a "place for everything," and then in all justice may you require that he keeps everything in its place. Throwing things 'ronnd is more than natural to him, if he sees that no one respects his belongings, and moves them from one place to another, (sometimes with a sharp word,) as the day's duties proceed.

Do something in this matter if you have a boy, who, through thoughtlessness on the part of others, has no room of his very own and hence no room to grow. Boys need more sympathy and attention than most of them get. I've been a boy myself, and speak from experience.

Give your boy a room of his own and note the improvement.—Farm Journal.

PRICES IN 1873 AND 1896.

The Difference to Farmers and Merchants on the Peninsula.

The Peninsula Trucker, published at Federalsburg, Caroline county, gives this object lesson to farmers and merchants:

"In 1873 one of our neighboring farmers bought a fifty dollar bill of goods of a Federalsburg merchant, and last fall he went to the same store and had the bill duplicated, with the following difference in prices:

	1873	1896
1 barrel of flour	$ 6.00	$ 4.00
1 bolt of muslin	2.56	1.93
1 bolt of calico	3.70	1.85
3 pairs of shoes	9.00	6.00
1 pair of child's shoes	1.40	1.00
1 suit of clothes	10.50	6.50
1 cashmere dress pattern	7.20	4.20
1 calico dress pattern	1.08	.60
1 keg of nails	5.00	2.00
10 pounds coffee	2.50	2.00
10 pounds sugar	1.20	.50
	$50 14	$31.08

In 1873 the farmer sold to the merchant 130 bushels of corn at 75 cents per bushel, amounting to $97.50. After paying his bill he had $43.36 remaining to pay hands, wages with, and the merchant made 25 per cent. on the sale of the goods, amounting to $12.53. But last fall the farmer sold 130 bushels of corn at 25 cents per bushel, amounting to $32.50, and after paying for the same amount and class of goods he only had $1.43 left, while the merchant barely had 8 per cent. on sales, or $2.43. We don't know what effect the last transaction had upon the mental caliber of the merchant, but the farmer has been doing some of the 'tallest' kind of thinking ever since.

Boils, pimples, and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do you not know some spot where wives clean house no more; some lone, sequestered, leafy dale, some island ocean girt, where life is not one ceaseless war with cobwebs and with dirt; where only Nature's carpet spreads beneath the tired feet, and whither man is ne'r compelled its tiresome folds to beat?" The light breeze said, "Beat on—there's no such place."

Saengerbund Festival.—Philadelphia.

The B. & O. will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of Ohio River, for all trains June 19 to 23, inclusive, valid for return passage until June 26, inclusive, at rate of *one single fare* for the round trip.

For further information, call on nearest B. & O. Agent.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is literally written in blood.
It is traced in the vital fluid
Of millions of the human race.
It's positive medicinal merit
And curative power is written
Upon the hearts, and graven upon
The minds of thousands
Of people whom it has cured
And given good health
When there seemed nothing before
Them but darkness and despair.
It cures all diseases arising
From or promoted by impure
Blood by its intrinsic merit as
The One True Blood Purifier.

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard—
'Twould open, I know, for me,
Then over the land and the sea broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play.
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school and street;
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And, turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Route Book.

The most complete publication of its kind.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued the 1897 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 219 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the Summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg.

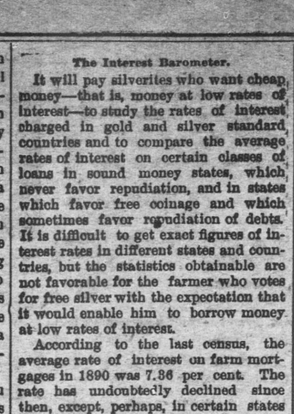
Account of the Meeting of the Junior Order American Mechanics at Pittsburg, the B. & O. will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River at *one single fare* for the round trip, for all trains of June 13, 14, 17 and 18, valid for return passage until June 20, inclusive.

The Interest Barometer.

It will pay silverites who want cheap money—that is, money at low rates of interest—to study the rates of interest charged in gold and silver standard countries and to compare the average rates of interest on certain classes of loans in sound money states, which never favor repudiation, and in states which favor free coinage and which sometimes favor repudiation of debts. It is difficult to get exact figures of interest rates in different states and countries, but the statistics obtainable are not favorable for the farmer who votes for free silver with the expectation that it would enable him to borrow money at low rates of interest.

According to the last census, the average rate of interest on farm mortgages in 1890 was 7.36 per cent. The rate has undoubtedly declined since then, except, perhaps, in certain states which are voting and legislating against capital. The rate is also higher than that on most other classes of securities. It is probable that the average rate of interest in this country is now considerable less than 6 per cent. In England, France, Germany and many other gold standard countries it is undoubtedly less than 5 per cent. We have, however, put the rate on the barometer at 6 per cent.

In Mexico, Central and South American countries and in most other countries on a silver basis the rates of interest will probably average more rather than less than 10 per cent. Statistics on ordinary loans on farm mortgages are not available for comparison in these countries. Perhaps the best available



are those prepared by Professor Irving Fisher and published in August, 1896, by the American Economic association. These show only market or bank rates of interest in London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Calcutta, Tokyo and Shanghai for a series of years, and of course these are far below the average rates. Professor Fisher finds that the average bank rate of interest from 1875 to 1879 was 3.8 per cent in the four gold standard countries and 10.1 per cent in the three silver standard countries. In silver standard countries the rate had fallen but little, the average for 1870-4 being 10.7 per cent. In gold standard countries the rate had fallen over 25 per cent, or from 5.2 in 1870-4. These facts tend to show that there is some good reason why interest is lower in gold standard countries. They are confirmed by the further facts that many large loans and some small ones made in silver standard countries are made payable in gold and at rates of interest far below those prevailing. One of the alleged reasons why Japan has changed from a silver to a gold basis is to obtain lower rates of interest on loans which she wished to negotiate.

There is more in this subject of cheap money than some silverites dream of. The best money is, in fact, the cheapest. If the borrower thinks otherwise, let him have his cheap money and pay the increased rates of interest charged for it.
—Byron W. Holt.

The National Financial School.

The National Financial school is the name of an organization which is making some headway in the middle northern states and perhaps also in other sections of the country. Its ostensible object is to conduct nonpartisan study of American finance. Its prospectus, however, contains some expressions such as "restoration of a thoroughly American financial policy," which indicates the real object of the promoters. The organization was recently extended into Boone county, Ind., where seven financial schools besides the "advance school" and the "county school" are now in operation, each with presidents, secretaries, instructors and directors.

These financial schools should be encouraged by all sound money men and organizaitons. There is no more certain way of ridding the country of the 16-to-1-er than by educating the voters on the money question. If the schools are real schools and not merely lecture rooms, there cannot be too many of them. As they are nonpartisan, books and literature on both sides of the silver question should be provided for their use. In this connection the sound currency committee of the Reform club, 52 William street, New York city, offers to send free of charge a limited supply of literature to the officers of any of these schools asking for same. Send for its literature and be ready to vote intelligently on this question should it be up for settlement at the next congressional and presidential elections.

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Time Table.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R.
DELAWARE DIVISION
On and after May 17th 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL. P. M.	Mail. P M	P. M.
Philadelphia	27.25	10.20	2.02	3.46	5.59	7.53
Baltimore	6.25	9.05	12 05	3.00	5:27	11.56
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:53	
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 3 00			
New Castle	8 27		3.05		7:06	
State Road	f8.33		f 3.10		f 7:11	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.15		7:16	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.51	7:23	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		f 7:36	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7:40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9.17		3.52	5.26	7:54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 4 07		f8:05	
Clayton	9.33	12 07	4.13	5.42	8:10	12.57
Smyrna LV	9.23	11.57	4.02	5.22	8:00	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.18		f8:15	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.23		f8:21	
Dupont			f 4.26			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.32	5.58	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4.39	6.04	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	f10.11		f 4.46			
Viola	f10.15		f 4.51			
Felton	10.20	f12.40	5.00	6.16		a 1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53	5.10	6.28		1.50
Farmington	f10.42	a 1.00	f 5.18	f 6.36		
Greenwood	f10.50	a 1.07	f 5.26	f 6.44		
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.15	5.34	6.52		a 2.1a
Cannons	f11.05		f 5.39	f 6.57		
Seaford	11.13	1.26	5.48	7.06		2.26
Laurel	11.25	f 1.36	5.58	7.16		a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46	6.08	7.56		2.50
	a m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08		7.00	8.00	2.15	3.33
Laurel	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	3.44
Seaford	f 1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35	3.58
Cannons			f 7.31	f 8.31		f 4.06
Bridgeville	p 1.48		7.37	8.37	f 2.46	4.13
Greenwood			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.54	f 4.21
Farmington			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4.29
Harrington	f 2.22		8.05	9.06	3.07	4.42
Felton	2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.17	4.51
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 4.55
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 4.59
Wyoming	2:46	f6.57	f8.29	9.31	f 3 29	5.7
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9.38	3.35	5:13
Dupont		f7.08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5:22
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:27
Smyrna LV		7.14	8.42	9 49	3.43	5:22
Clayton	3.09	7.24	8.53	9.59	3.53	5:32
Gr'n Spring		f7.29				f 5:37
Blackbird		f7.34		f10.08		f 5:43
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4.06	5:49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.15	5:57
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6:01
Mt Pleasant		7.58		f10 32		f 6:05
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6:15
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.33	6:20
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:25
State Road		f8.25		f10.56		6:30
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11.02		6:35
Farnhurst		f8.36	9.50	f11.07		
Wilmington	4 15	8.46	9 58	11.17	4.57	6:47
Baltimore	6.22	10.37	11.15	12.35	6.55	8:40
Philadelphia	8.10	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.42	7:33
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.
"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.
"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.
"t" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.
"g" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.13, 11.15, a. m., 2.51, 4.30 6 15, 6.55, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 p. m., daily, 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 1.15, 5.36, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.26 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week-days, 6.32 p m Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m., 1.42 Tuesdays, Thurs a and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 6.32 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.32 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 11 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week-days and 6.32 p. m., Returning, leave Berlin 6.55 a m week days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.21 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.36 a. m., and 2.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a ., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.10 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect May 16th, 1897

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. *Express trains.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON, DELAWARE AVE STATION FOR

New York, week-days, *3.13, *9.40, †10 25 a. m. *12.21, *2.29, *3.29 *5.22, *7 43, *11 p. m Sundays, *3.13, *9.40 *11.23, a. m. *3.29, *5.22, *7.43, †11.05, p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.15, 7.35, 18.25, 9.00, 19.40, †10.25, 11.10, a. m. †12.21, 1.20, 12.29, 13.29, 3.50, 15.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15 †11.00 p. m. Sundays, 13.13, 7.35, 8.50, 19.4) †11.25 a. m., 13.29, 3.50, 15.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15, †11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.15, 7.35, 18.25 19.00, 19.40, †10.25, 11.10 a.m., 1.20, 12.29, 3.50, 15.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15, 111 p. m. Sundays, 13.13, 7.35, 8 50, 19.40 †11.25 11 25 a. m., 13 29,3.50, 5 22, 6 30, 7 43, 9.15, †11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, 17.15, a. m., †12.21, 12.29, 19.29 p. m., Sundays, *7 25 a. m. 13.29 a.m.

Cape May, week-days, m., 17.15 am, 12.29, p m, Sundays, 7.35 a. m.

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, 14.13 7.10, 18.49, 111 a. m., 112.56, 12.07, 3.04, 14.56, 14.57 16.16, 18 17 18.53 p. m. Sundays, 14.13, 7.10, 18.49 a m., 112.56, 12.07, 3.04, 14.57, 18 17 18.53 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.10, a. m 3.04 p.m.,

Newark, Del., week-days, 14.13, 7.10, 18.49 †11 a. m., 112.56 3.04, 14 08, 14.57, 16.16, 7.35, 18.17, †10.46 p m.

Sundays, 14.13, 7.10, 18.49 a. m. 12.56 3.04, 14.57, 7.35, 18.17p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, 16.16, p. m., Sundays 14 57 p m.

Chicago, daily, *1.57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis 18.49 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily 112.56, and 13.17, p. m.

Toledo and Detroit, *8.17 p m daily to Toledo and dailey except Sunday to Detroit.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, 13.17 p.m. daily. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Singerly accommodation, daily 7.10. a. m., 3.04, 7.35, 10.46 p. m: Sundays, 7.10 a m 3.04, 7.35 p m.

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 7.10 10.00, a. m., 3.04 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station for Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 6.45 a m 2.55 p. m.

Landenburg and way stations, week days, 6.45, 9.55, a. m., 2 55, 5.35, p. m. Sundays, 9.55, a. m., 5.35 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, 13.30, 6.10 7.10, 18.15, 9 00, †10 26, 11.30, a. m., 112.30, 11.36, 2.00, 13.30, 14.20, 4.30, 5.15, 15.41, 6 00, 6.30, 17.40, 18.19, 9.45 †11